CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

AIR-CONDITIONING, AIR-HUMIDIFICATION, VENTILATION, USE OF AIR **F24F**

CURRENTS FOR SCREENING (devices for ventilating greenhouses A01G {air-conditioning systems for greenhouses A01G 9/246}; animal husbandry A01K, e.g. controlling humidity in incubators A01K 41/04; disinfecting or sterilising of air A61L; devices for reconditioning breathing air in sealed rooms or for ventilating gas-proof shelters A62B; filtering, washing or drying of gases <u>B01D</u>; mixing gases with vapours or liquids in general <u>B01F 3/00</u>; spraying B05B, B05D; removing dirt or fumes from areas where they are produced B08B 15/00; ventilation, air-conditioning or cooling, specially adapted for vehicles, see the relevant vehicle places, e.g. <u>B60H</u>, <u>B61D 27/00</u>, {<u>B64D 13/00</u>}; production of ozone <u>C01B 13/10</u>; chimneys or flues E04F 17/02, E04H 12/28, F23J 11/00, F23L 17/02; air ducts or conduits E04F 17/04, F16L; ventilation in doors or windows E06B 7/02; fans, blowers F04; noise-absorbing in pipes or pipe systems F16L; tops for chimneys and ventilating shafts F23L; cooling F25; details of heat-exchange or heat-transfer apparatus, of general application F28F; apparatus for generating ions to be introduced into non-enclosed gases, e.g. the atmosphere H01T 23/00)

NOTES

- 1. In this subclass:
 - air-humidification as auxiliary treatment in air-conditioning, i.e. in units wherein the air is also either cooled or heated, is covered by groups F24F 1/00 or F24F 3/14

- air-humidification per se, e.g. "room humidifiers", is covered by group F24F 6/00
- 2. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - "air-conditioning" means the supply of air to rooms or spaces by means which provide for the treatment of the air in at least two of the following ways: heating - cooling - any other kind of treatment, e.g. humidification.

Air-conditioning		2001/0074 . {receiving heat exchange fluid}
1/00	Rooms units, e.g. receiving primary air from	2001/0077 • • { the fluid entering and leaving the room unit as a liquid}
	a central station (or with supply of heating or cooling agents from a central station, such as	2001/0081 • { the fluid entering the room unit as a liquid and leaving it as a gas }
	those applied to air-treatment systems included in F24F 3/00 and F24F 5/00 (arrangement or assembly of components for the primary treatment of air	2001/0085 • {using the cooling effect of evaporating fluid either evaporating directly in the room air, in the air supplied to the room or in the outside air}
1/0003	F24F 11/08; mixing chambers for air F24F 13/04)} • {Split units}	2001/0088 • {evaporating directly in the room air or the air supplied to the room}
1/0007	 {Fan coil units, e.g. using an evaporating refrigerant} 	2001/0092 • • {evaporating in the outside air, e.g. evaporation heat being extracted from the room air by indirect
1/0011	• {characterised by the air outlet}	heat exchange}
1/0014 1/0018	• { with two or more blow out openings}• {characterised by the fan}	2001/0096 • {Units supplying highly filtered air to a room or to a
1/0022	{Centrifugal or radial fan}	limited area within a room} 1/01 • in which secondary air is induced by injector action
1/0025	• • • {Cross flow or tangential fan}	of the primary air (F24F 1/02 takes precedence;
1/0029 1/0033	 {Axial fan} {comprising two or more fans}	{arrangement or assembly of or components for the regulation of the air supply through a
2001/0037	{mounted in or under the ceiling}	heat exchanger and the associated bypass for the
2001/004	• • {mounted or standing on the floor}	secondary treatment of the air <u>F24F 11/027</u> ; nozzle
2001/0044	• • {mounted at least partially under the floor or the outlet air is being distributed under the floor (HVAC with raised floors F24F 2221/40)}	for induction unit F24F 13/26}) 1/02 • self-contained, i.e. with all apparatus for treatment installed in a common casing {(arrangement or
2001/0048	• • {mounted in or on the wall}	assembly of components for the primary treatment of air in independent units <u>F24F 11/085</u>)}
2001/0051 2001/0055	{Introducing outside air to rooms} {Exhausting internal air from rooms}	1/022 {Comprising a compressor cycle}
1/0059	{Exhausting internal air from rooms} {characterised by the heat exchanger}	1/025 {Portable}
2001/0062	• {receiving air from a central station}	1/027 {mounted in wall openings, e.g. in windows}
2001/0066	{ with air treatment in the central station and in the room unit }	1/04 . Arrangements for portability
2001/007	• • {with air treatment in the room unit}	

1/06 3/001 . Separate outdoor units, e.g. outdoor unit to be linked • {in which the air treatment in the central station takes place by means of a heat-pump or by means to a separate room comprising a compressor and a of a reversible cycle (regulation of heat-pump heat exchanger circuit in air treatment systems F25B 29/00; heat NOTE pumps F25B 13/00, F25B 29/00; reversible cycle for humidifying and drying air <u>F24F 3/147</u>)} In this group, at each hierarchical level, in 2003/003 . {with primary air treatment in the central station and the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the first appropriate subsequent secondary air treatment in air treatment units located in or near the rooms} place. 2003/005 • { with a single air duct for transporting treated 1/08 . . Compressors specially adapted for separate primary air from the central station to air outdoor units treatment units located in or near the rooms} 1/10 . Arrangement or mounting thereof 2003/006 • • { with two air ducts for separately transporting 1/12 . . . Vibration or noise prevention thereof treated hot and cold primary air from the central 1/14 . . Heat exchangers specially adapted tor separate station to air treatment units located in or near the outdoor units rooms) 1/16 . . . Arrangement or mounting thereof • Supplying highly filtered air to a room or to a 1/18 . . . characterized by their shape limited area within a room} 1/20 . . Electric components for separate outdoor units 3/02 . characterised by the pressure or velocity of the primary air (<u>F24F 3/044</u> takes precedence) 1/22 . . . Arrangement or mounting thereof 3/04 . . operating with high pressure or high velocity 1/24 Cooling of electric components . Systems in which all treatment is given in the 1/26 3/044 . Refrigerant piping central station, i.e. all-air systems 1/28 . . for connecting several separate outdoor units 3/0442 • • {with volume control at a constant temperature} 1/30 . . . for use inside the separate outdoor units 3/0444 . . . {in which two airstreams are conducted from 1/32. . . for connecting the separate outdoor units to the central station via independent conduits indoor units to the space to be treated, of which one has 1/34 . . . Protection means thereof, e.g. covers for a constant volume and a season-adapted refrigerant pipes temperature to compensate for the fluctuating 1/36 . . Drip trays for outdoor units heat transfer losses of the building, while the . . Fan details of outdoor units, e.g. bell-mouth 1/38 other varies in volume and is always cold in shaped inlets of fan mountings order to compensate for the interior fluctuations 1/40 . . Vibration or noise prevention at outdoor units (for and variable solar heating effects, i.e. so-called outdoor units compressors F24F 1/12) "Dual Conduit System"; this system is similar 1/42 . . characterized by the use of the condensate, e.g. to a high-pressure air-water system} for enhanced cooling 2003/0446 . . { with a single air duct for transporting treated air 1/44 . . characterized by the use of internal combustion from the central station to the rooms} engines 2003/0448 . . { with two air ducts for separately transporting 1/46 . . Component arrangements in separate outdoor treated hot and cold air from the central station to units the rooms} 1/48 . . . characterized by air airflow, e.g. inlet or outlet 3/048 with temperature control at constant rate of airairflow flow (F24F 3/056 takes precedence) 1/50 . . . with outlet air in upward direction 3/052 Multiple duct systems, e.g. systems in which with inlet and outlet arranged on the same 1/52 hot and cold air are supplied by separate side, e.g. for mounting in a wall opening circuits from the central station to mixing 1/54 . . . Inlet and outlet arranged on opposite sides chambers in the spaces to be conditioned 1/56 . Casing or covers of separate outdoor units, e.g. 3/0522 {in which warm or cold air from the central fan guards station is delivered via individual pipes to 1/58 Separate protective covers for outdoor units, mixing chambers in the space to be treated, e.g. solar guards, snow shields or camouflage the cold air/warm air ratio being controlled 1/60 . Arrangement or mounting of the outdoor unit by a thermostat in the space concerned, i.e. so-called Dual-duct System} 1/62 . Wall-mounted 3/0525 {in which the air treated in the central station 1/64 Ceiling-mounted, e.g. below a balcony is reheated; this may take place near the 1/66 . under the floor level central station upon arrival, in the space to be 1/68 . . Arrangement of multiple separate outdoor units treated, in a branch pipe to zone in a multi-3/00 Air-conditioning systems in which conditioned zone system or in the warm pipe in a system primary air is supplied from one or more central having separate supply conduits for warm stations to distributing units in the rooms or and cold air} spaces where it may receive secondary treatment; 3/0527 . . . {in which treated air having differing Apparatus specially designed for such systems temperatures is conducted through (room units F24F 1/00; construction of heatindependent conduits from the central station exchangers F28 {F24F 3/044 takes precedence; to various spaces to be treated, i.e. so-called arrangement or assembly of components for the "multi-Zone" system; (F24F 3/0525 takes primary treatment of air <u>F24F 11/08</u>}) precedence)}

by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)} • • {Clean rooms, i.e. enclosed spaces in which a uniform flow of filtered air is distributed (air distribution by perforated walls F24F 7/10; dust-free rooms or enclosures applicable solely to laboratory purposes B01L 1/04)} • • • {using a dry filtering element}	5/0046 5/005 2005/0053 2005/0067 2005/0064 2005/0067 5/0071	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a closed circuit in the ground} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from the drinking or sanitary water supply circuit} • {using solar energy} • {with photovoltaic panels} • {adapted for use in covered swimming pools}
 by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)} • • {Clean rooms, i.e. enclosed spaces in which a uniform flow of filtered air is distributed (air distribution by perforated walls F24F 7/10; dust-free rooms or enclosures applicable solely to laboratory purposes 	5/005 2005/0053 2005/0057 2005/006 2005/0064	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a closed circuit in the ground} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from the drinking or sanitary water supply circuit} • {using solar energy}
 by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)} • • {Clean rooms, i.e. enclosed spaces in which a uniform flow of filtered air is distributed (air distribution by perforated walls F24F 7/10; dust-free rooms or enclosures applicable solely to laboratory purposes 	5/005 2005/0053 2005/0057 2005/006	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a closed circuit in the ground} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from the drinking or sanitary water supply circuit}
 by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)} • • {Clean rooms, i.e. enclosed spaces in which a uniform flow of filtered air is distributed (air distribution by perforated walls F24F 7/10; dust-free rooms or enclosures 	5/005 2005/0053 2005/0057 2005/006	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a closed circuit in the ground} • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from the drinking or sanitary water supply circuit}
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by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)} • • {Clean rooms, i.e. enclosed spaces in which a uniform flow of filtered air is distributed	5/005 2005/0053 2005/0057	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well} • • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a closed circuit in the ground}
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by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas within a space to which filtered air is passed (means providing sterile air at a surgical operation table or area A61G 13/108)}	5/005 2005/0053	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground} • • {using energy from the ground by air circulation, e.g. "Canadian well"} • • {receiving heat-exchange fluid from a well}
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by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} • • {Clean air work stations, i.e. selected areas		effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy from the ground}
 by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of filters F24F 13/28)} 	5/0046	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy}
by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of the source of the s	5/0046	effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors H01L 23/38; thermobatteries or thermogenerators H01L 35/00)} • {using natural energy, e.g. solar energy, energy}
by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)} • • {by filtering (arrangements or mounting of the source of the s		effects in general <u>F25B 21/02</u> ; for semi-conductors <u>H01L 23/38</u> ; thermobatteries or thermogenerators <u>H01L 35/00</u>)}
by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for medical purposes A61G 10/00)}		effects in general <u>F25B 21/02</u> ; for semi-conductors <u>H01L 23/38</u> ; thermobatteries or thermogenerators
by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02, H01J 37/08; treatment rooms or enclosures for		effects in general F25B 21/02; for semi-conductors
by ozonisation {(ion sources H01J 27/02,		
		and cooming systems using magnetic or electrical
		and cooling systems using magnetic or electrical
• • by purification, e.g. by filtering; by sterilisation;		electric units or the Peltier effect (refrigerators
the required temperature	5/0042	 {characterised by the application of thermo-
station, passing a heating element to achieve	2005/0039	• • {using a cryogen, e.g. CO ₂ liquid or N ₂ liquid}
given the required humidity in the central		· • ·
with subsequent heating, i.e. with the air,	5/0035	 (Byseems storing energy during the inght) (using evaporation)
	2005/0032	• • • {Systems storing energy during the night}
supplied and exhausted air		media}
with both heat and humidity transfer between	2005/0028	• • {using hydridable metals as energy storage
• • • {using rotating regenerators}	2005/0025	• {using heat exchange fluid storage tanks}
• • {using regenerators}	2007/0027	storage}
condensing is returned to the dried air}	3/0021	
• {heat extracted from the humid air for	5/0021	 • (using phase change material [PCM] for
	5/0017	• • {using cold storage bodies, e.g. ice}
• • • {by condensing}	5/0014	 {using absorption or desorption}
• • · {by dehumidification only}	5/001	• • {Compression cycle type}
• • • {comprising semi-permeable membrane}	£/001	
exchanger in a regeneration mode}		F24F 6/00)}
		F24F 5/0046 takes precedence; air-humidification
in an absorbing/adsorbing mode and a heat		conditioning (self-contained room units <u>F24F 1/02</u> ;
• • • • {alternatively operating a heat exchanger	5/0007	. {cooling apparatus specially adapted for use in air-
rotary wheel supporting solid desiccants}	5/0003	• {Exclusively-fluid systems}
• • • { with a moving bed of solid desiccants, e.g. a	E/0002	
• • • { with liquid hygroscopic desiccants }		water heater}
		combined with household units such as an oven or
hygroscopic desiccant}		by <u>F24F 1/00</u> or <u>F24F 3/00</u> {, e.g. using solar heat;
• • • {by absorbing or adsorbing water, e.g. using an	5/00	Air-conditioning systems or apparatus not covered
circuit}		
closed-circuit cooling system or heat pump	2003/1696	• • • {by removing radon}
affected by contact with the evaporator of a		• • • {by adding oxygen}
		• • · {by odorising}
{in which the humidity of the air is exclusively		
• • by humidification; by dehumidification		by ozonisation with the state of the state o
treatments)		• • • {by ionisation}
treatment, see the appropriate subclasses for the	2003/1678	• • • {to avoid the Legionella bacteria}
take precedence, apparatus for the individual		• • • {using a sterilising medium}
than by heating and cooling (F24F 3/02, F24F 3/06		{using ozone}
. characterised by the treatment of the air otherwise		
•		{using UV light}
called "3-conduit" system}	2003/1664	• • {by sterilisation}
line for hot and cold heat-exchange fluids {i.e. so-		F24F 5/0042)}
with separate supply lines and common return		electrostatic field (using thermo-electric means
conduit" system}	3/166	• • • {using electric means, e.g. applying
and cold heat-exchange fluids {i.e. so-called "4-		
with separate supply and return lines for hot	2003/1657	{the air pollution of a street or a city}
		• • • {using biofilters, plants or microorganisms}
• {with a plurality of evaporators or condensers}	2003/165	• • • • {of ozone}
treatment of air $\frac{\text{F24F }11/06}{\text{F24F }}$	2003/1646	{of tobacco smoke}
of heating or cooling media for the secondary		• • • {of pollen, to avoid allergies}
of components for the regulation of the supply		
takes precedence {Arrangement or assembly		{with filter cleaning}
of primary air in the room units (F24F 3/02		• • • {using high voltage}
heat-exchange fluid for the subsequent treatment	2003/1632	• • • {using vortex}
 characterised by the arrangements for the supply of 	2003/1628	• • • • {using catalytic reaction}
		• • • • {using active carbon}
		• • • {using chemical filtering methods}
4	2002/1621	(' 1 ' 10" ' (1 1)
	heat-exchange fluid for the subsequent treatment	fixtures, the heat of which is dissipated or used characterised by the arrangements for the supply of heat-exchange fluid for the subsequent treatment 2003/1625 2003/1628

5/0075	• {Systems using thermal walls, e.g. double window (double windows per se <u>E06B</u>)}	7/06	• with forced air circulation, e.g. by fan {positioning of a ventilator in or against a conduit
2005/0078	• • {Double windows}		(ventilators per se F04D 25/08)}
2005/0082	• • {Facades}	7/065	• • • {fan combined with single duct; mounting
5/0085	• {Systems using a compressed air circuit (B64D 13/00, B60H take precedence)}		arrangements of a fan in a duct (construction of fans $F04D$)
5/0089	• {Systems using radiation from walls or panels}	7/08	with separate ducts for supplied and exhausted
5/0092	• • {ceilings, e.g. cool ceilings}		air {with provisions for reversal of the input
5/0096	• {combined with domestic apparatus}	= 44.0	and output systems}
6/00	Air-humidification, e.g. for increasing comfort in living spaces by "room humidifiers" {cooling by humidification}	7/10	 with air supply, or exhaust, through perforated wall, floor or ceiling, (outlet members for directing or distributing air {into rooms or spaces, e.g. ceiling air-diffusers} F24F 13/06)
2006/001	• {using a water curtain}	0.400	
2006/003	• {using a decorative fountain}	9/00	Use of air currents for screening, e.g. air curtain
2006/005	• {using plants}	2000/002	(air curtains for vehicles <u>B60J 9/04</u>)
2006/006	• {with water treatment}	2009/002	• {Room dividers}
2006/008	• {Air-humidifier with water reservoir}	2009/005	• {combined with a door}
6/02	 by evaporation of water in the air {(humidifiers specially adapted for radiators see F24D 19/008)} 	2009/007	• {using more than one jet or band in the air curtain}
6/025	• • {using electrical heating means (F24F 6/105 takes	Common fea	<u>tures or details</u>
0/023	precedence)}	11/00	Control or safety systems or apparatus
6/04	using stationary unheated wet elements		({extinguishing or preventing fire A62C 3/14};
6/043	• • • {with self-sucking action, e.g. wicks		control valves per se F16K; humidity control
0.0.0	(humidificators for radiators <u>F24D 19/008</u>)}		G05D 22/00)
2006/046	• • · {with a water pump}	11/0001	• {for ventilation (<u>F24F 11/0009</u> takes precedence)}
6/06	using moving unheated wet elements	2011/0002	• • {for admittance of outside air}
2006/065	• • • {using slowly rotating discs for evaporation}	2011/0004	• • • {to create overpressure in a room}
6/08	using heated wet elements	2011/0005	• • • {to create underpressure in a room, keeping
6/10	heated electrically		contamination inside}
6/105	• • • {using the heat of lamps}	2011/0006	• • {using low temperature external supply air to
6/12	 by forming water dispersions in the air 	44/0000	assist cooling}
6/14	using nozzles (nozzles <u>per se</u> , spraying in general B05B)	11/0008	• {for air-humidification (<u>F24F 11/0009</u> takes precedence)}
2006/143	{using pressurised air for spraying}	11/0009	• {Electrical control or safety systems or apparatus}
2006/146	• • • {using pressurised water for spraying}	11/001	• • {Control systems or circuits characterised by their
6/16	using rotating elements		inputs, e.g. using sensors}
6/18	 by injection of steam into the air 	11/0012	{Air temperature}
7/00	37 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		{of the outside air}
7/00	Ventilation, {e.g. by means of wall-ducts; systems	11/0015	{Air humidity}
2007/001	using window or roof apertures}with exhausting air ducts}		{of the outside air}
2007/001	. { Junction box, e.g. for ducts from kitchen, toilet	11/0017	{Air quality properties}
2007/002	or bathroom}	2011/0019	{of the outside air}
2007/003	• {using vent ports in a wall}	2011/002	{Odor concentration}
2007/004	• {Natural ventilation using convection}	2011/0021 2011/0023	{Ozone concentration}
2007/005	• {Cyclic ventilation, e.g. alternating air supply		{Concentration of air-borne particles}
2007/000	volume or reversing flow direction (F24F 2012/008	2011/0024 2011/0026	{Tobacco smoke}
	takes precedence when there is heat exchange	2011/0020	{Carbon dioxide concentration} {Carbon monoxide concentration}
	between exhaust and supply air)}	2011/0027	{Carbon monoxide concentration} {Oxygen concentration}
7/007	• with forced flow (using ducting systems <u>F24F 7/06</u>)	2011/0028	{Radon concentration}
7/013	using wall or window fans, displacing air	2011/003	{Electric charge}
	through the wall or window {possibly through	2011/0031	{Volatile organic compound [VOC]}
	a grill or through a shutter or flap (with heating	11/0034	{Occupancy}
	elements $\underline{F24F3/00}$ - $\underline{F24F3/14}$; ventilators with	2011/0035	Position of occupants
	provision for recirculating air or piping it away <u>F24F 7/06</u> ; room ventilators, portable ventilators	2011/0035	{Activity of occupants}
	F04D 25/08)}	2011/0038	{Air velocity}
7/02	• Roof ventilation (F24F 7/007 takes precedence;	2011/0039	• • • {of the outside air}
02	ventilation of roof coverings <u>E04D</u>)	2011/0041	{Pressure}
7/025	• • {with forced air circulation by means of a built-in	2011/0041	{Air pressure}
-	ventilator}	2011/0043	{Heat exchange fluid pressure}
7/04	• with ducting systems {also by double walls; with	2011/0045	{Heat exchange fluid temperature}
	natural circulation (<u>F24F 7/02</u> takes precedence)}		{Load}
		. , , , ,	

Common features or details F24F

2011/0047	• • • {Energy consumption}	11/06	 solely for controlling the supply of heating
2011/0049	{Sunlight}		or cooling fluids for secondary treatment
2011/005	{Artificial light}		(<u>F24F 11/08</u> takes precedence)
2011/0052	{Malfunction}	11/08	for controlling the primary treatment of air
2011/0053	{Sound}	11/085	• • {in independent units}
2011/0054	{Condensate}	12/00	TT 0
2011/0056	{Damper state, e.g. open or closed}	12/00	Use of energy recovery systems in air conditioning,
2011/0057	{using feedback from user}		ventilation or screening (with both heat and
2011/0057	{using recuback from user} {using weather information or forecast}		humidity transfer between supplied and exhausted air
		4.004	F24F 3/147; heat-exchange in general F28)
11/006	 {Control systems or circuits characterised by type of control, internal processing or calculations, e.g. 	12/001	• {with heat-exchange between supplied and
	using fuzzy logic adaptative control or estimating	4.000	exhausted air}
	values}	12/002	• • {using an intermediate heat-transfer fluid}
2011/0061	{using electronic processing}	12/003	• • · · {using a heat pump}
		2012/005	• • • {using heat pipes}
	{using pre-stored data}	12/006	• • {using an air-to-air heat exhanger (<u>F24F 12/002</u>
2011/0064	{for selecting an operative mode}		takes precedence)}
2011/0065	{Sleeping mode}	2012/007	• • {using a by-pass for bypassing the heat-
2011/0067	{using one central controller connected to		exchanger}
	several sub-controllers}	2012/008	(cyclic routing supply and exhaust air
2011/0068	• • • {using remote control device}		(F24F 2007/005 takes precedence when there is
2011/0069	• • • {using a telephone line}		no heat exchange)}
2011/0071	• • • { using internet communication}	13/00	Details common to on for air conditioning air
2011/0072	• • • { for programming }	13/00	Details common to, or for air-conditioning, air-
2011/0073	• • • {using timers}		humidification, ventilation or use of air currents for screening
2011/0075	{for electric energy efficiency or saving}	12/02	-
11/0076	{Control systems or circuits characterised by their	13/02	• Ducting arrangements
	outputs, e.g. using a variable flow fan}	13/0209	• • {characterised by their connecting means, e.g.
11/0078	• • • {controlling the angle of the air stream}	12/0210	flanges}
11/0079	• • • {controlling the speed of ventilators}	13/0218	• • {Flexible soft ducts, e.g. ducts made of permeable
11/008	{controlling the supply of heat-exchange fluid}	10/0205	textiles}
2011/0082	{using a valve}	13/0227	• • {using parts of the building, e.g. air ducts inside
2011/0082	{using a variable flow pump}		the floor, walls or ceiling of a building (air ducts
2011/0083	{using a variable flow pump} {monitoring refrigerant leakage}	10/0204	or channels of buildings <u>E04F 17/04</u>)}
	{mointoining refrigerant leakage} {Control systems or circuits characterised by	13/0236	• • {with ducts including air distributors, e.g. air
11/0086		12/02/5	collecting boxes with at least three openings}
	other control features, e.g. display or monitoring devices}	13/0245	• • {Manufacturing or assembly of air ducts;
2011/0097	•	10/0054	Methods therefor}
2011/0087	• • • {for defrosting}	13/0254	• • {characterised by their mounting means, e.g.
2011/0089	{an outdoor unit}	10/00/0	supports}
2011/009	{an indoor unit}	13/0263	• • {Insulation for air ducts}
2011/0091	{Display or monitoring devices}	13/0272	• • {Modules for easy installation or transport}
2011/0093	{Devices monitoring filter performance}	13/0281	{Multilayer duct}
2011/0094	• • • • {for computing energy costs}	13/029	• • {Duct comprising an opening for inspection, e.g.
2011/0095	{Devices triggered by fire, excessive heat or		manhole}
	smoke}	13/04	• Air mixing units (<u>F24F 13/06</u> takes precedence;
2011/0097			mixing gases in general <u>B01F 3/02</u> {room units
	excessive heat or smoke}		for the mixing of pre-treated primary air with
2011/0098	(closing air passage in case of fire, excessive		recirculated or room air $\underline{F24F1/00}$ })
	heat or smoke}	13/06	• Outlets for directing or distributing air into rooms
11/02	 Arrangements or mounting of control or safety 		or spaces, e.g. ceiling air diffuser
	devices	13/0604	• • • {integrated in or forming part of furniture}
11/022	• • {for the control of flow conditions, e.g. pressure,	2013/0608	• • • {Perforated ducts}
	velocity}	2013/0612	{Induction nozzles without swirl means}
11/025	• • • {characterised by velocity control}	2013/0616	• • • {Outlets that have intake openings}
11/027	• • {exclusively for controlling the air supply	13/062	having one or more bowls or cones diverging
	to a heat-exchanger or the ancillary bypass		in the flow direction (F24F 13/072 takes
	$(\underline{F24F 11/08} \text{ takes precedence})$		precedence)
11/04	• solely for controlling the rate of air-flow	13/065	formed as cylindrical or spherical bodies which
	(<u>F24F 11/08</u> takes precedence)		are rotatable (<u>F24F 13/072</u> takes precedence)
11/043	• • • {dependent on air-current or wind pressure	13/068	formed as perforated walls, ceilings or floors
	$(\underline{F24F 11/04} \text{ takes precedence})$		(<u>F24F 13/078</u> takes precedence)
11/047	to constant value	13/072	• • • of elongated shape, e.g. between ceiling panels
11/053	by means responsive to temperature		

Common features or details F24F

13/075		having parallel rods or lamellae directing the outflow, e.g. the rods or lamellae being	2013/247 13/26	{Active noise-suppression} . Arrangements for air-circulation by means of
		individually adjustable (F24F 13/072 takes		induction, e.g. by fluid coupling or thermal effect
		precedence)	13/28	Arrangement or mounting of filters
13/078		combined with lighting fixtures (air-treatment	13/30	Arrangement or mounting of heat-exchangers
		systems with air-flow over lighting fixtures	13/32	• Supports for air-conditioning, air-humidification or
		F24F 3/056)	13/32	ventilation units
13/08	. Air	-flow control members, e.g. louvres, grilles,		ventuation units
		s, guide plates (<u>F24F 13/06</u> takes precedence;		
		f ventilators F24F 7/02)		
13/081		for guiding air around a curve}	2203/00	Devices or apparatus used for air treatment
13/082		Grilles, registers or guards}	2203/02	System or Device comprising a heat pump as a
13/084		{with mounting arrangements, e.g. snap		subsystem, e.g. combined with humidification/
		fasteners for mounting to the wall or duct}		dehumidification, heating, natural energy or with
13/085		{including an air filter}		hybrid system
2013/087		{using inflatable bellows}	2203/021	Compression cycle
2013/088		{Air-flow straightener}	2203/023	with turbine used for expansion
13/10		novable, e.g. damper (F24F 13/18 takes	2203/025	with turbine for compression
13/10		recedence; valves in general <u>F16K</u>)	2203/026	Absorption - desorption cycle
13/105		{composed of diaphragms or segments}	2203/028	using a solid absorbing medium
			2203/10	Rotary wheel
13/12		built up of sliding members	2203/1004	Bearings or driving means
13/14		built up of tilting members, e.g. louvre		comprising a by-pass channel
13/1406		• {characterised by sealing means}	2203/1008	
13/1413		• {using more than one tilting member, e.g.		Details of the casing or cover
		with several pivoting blades (<u>F24F 13/15</u>	2203/1016	combined with another type of cooling principle,
10/110		takes precedence)}	2202/102	e.g. compression cycle
13/142			2203/102	combined with a heat pipe
		axles}	2203/1024	combined with a humidifier
13/1426		• {characterised by actuating means}	2203/1028	combined with a spraying device
2013/1433		• • {with electric motors}	2203/1032	Desiccant wheel
2013/144		• • {with thermoactuators}	2203/1036	Details
2013/1446		• • {with gearings}	2203/104	Heat exchanger wheel
2013/1453		• • {with cables, e.g. bowden cables}	2203/1044	performing other movements, e.g. sliding
2013/146		• • {with springs}	2203/1048	Geometric details
2013/1466		• • {with pneumatic means}	2203/1052	comprising a non-axial air flow
2013/1473		• • {with cams or levers}	2203/1056	comprising a reheater
2013/148		• • {with magnets}	2203/106	Electrical reheater
13/1486		• {characterised by bearings, pivots or hinges}	2203/1064	Gas fired reheater
2013/1493		• {using an elastic membrane}	2203/1068	comprising one rotor
13/15		• with parallel simultaneously tiltable lamellae	2203/1072	
13/16		built up of parallelly-movable plates	2203/1076	• comprising three rotors
13/18		pecially adapted for insertion in flat panels, e.g.	2203/108	comprising rotor parts shaped in sector form
		n door or window-pane	2203/1084	comprising two flow rotor segments
13/20		ings or covers	2203/1088	comprising two flow rotor segments
2013/202		Mounting a compressor unit therein}	2203/1092	comprising four flow rotor segments
2013/205		Mounting a ventilator fan therein}	2203/1096	comprising rout now rotor segments comprising sealing means
2013/207		with control knobs; Mounting controlling	2203/1090	Dehumidifying or humidifying belt type
2013/207		nembers or control units therein}	2203/12	. Denumenting of numeritying ben type
13/22		ans for preventing condensation or evacuating	Air-condition	inα
13/22		densate {(for refrigerating devices in general	AII-condition	ung
		(D 21/14)}	2221/00	Details or features not otherwise provided for
2013/221		to avoid the formation of condensate, e.g. dew}	2221/02	 combined with lighting fixtures
13/222		for evacuating condensate}	2221/08	. Installation or apparatus for use in sport halls, e.g.
13/224		{in a window-type room air conditioner}		swimming pools, ice rings
2013/225		{by evaporating the condensate in the cooling	2221/10	. combined with, or integrated in, furniture
2013/223		medium, e.g. in air flow from the condenser}	2221/12	• transportable
2013/227		{Condensate pipe for drainage of condensate	2221/125	mounted on wheels
2013/227		from the evaporator}	2221/14	mounted on the ceiling
2013/228	ſ	Treatment of condensate, e.g. sterilising}	2221/16	• mounted on the roof
		ans for preventing or suppressing noise {(in	2221/17	• mounted in a wall
13/24			2221/18	combined with domestic apparatus
2012/242		forated ceilings <u>F24F 7/10</u>)}	2221/183	combined with a hot-water boiler
2013/242		Sound-absorbing material }	2221/186	combined with a fireplace
2013/245	• • {	using resonance}	2221/100	Johnshied with a mephace

2221/20	mounted in or close to a window
2221/22	Cleaning ducts or apparatus
2221/225	using a liquid
2221/26	improving the aesthetic appearance
2221/28	using the Coanda effect
2221/30	comprising fireproof material
2221/32	• preventing human errors during the installation, use
	or maintenance, e.g. goofy proof
2221/34	. Heater, e.g. gas burner, electric air heater
2221/36	. Modules, e.g. for an easy mounting or transport
2221/38	Personalised air distribution
2221/40	. HVAC with raised floors
2221/42	Mobile autonomous air conditioner, e.g. robots
2221/44	• Protection from terrorism or theft
2221/46	Air flow forming a vortex
2221/48	. HVAC for a wine cellar
2221/50	• HVAC for high buildings, e.g. thermal or pressure
	differences
2221/52	• Weather protecting means, e.g. against wind, rain or
	snow
2221/54	. Heating and cooling, simultaneously or alternatively
2221/56	Cooling being a secondary aspect